XXIV.—*Descriptions of new Species of Myriopoda of the Genus* Zephronia *from India and Sumatra.* By Arthur G. Butler, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

The following species have been received during the last two or three years, and are all perfectly distinct from any species hitherto named.

1. *Zephronia tumida*, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Head and nuchal plate blackish; first dorsal segment dull castaneous, clouded on the borders with blackish; second to eleventh dorsal segments with a broad ochraceous band in front (the anterior margins of these bands being laterally excavated), otherwise blackish; a faint indication of a dusky dorsal line down the centre and one or two blackish dots here and there upon the ochreous bands; last dorsal segment dull castaneous, with blackish posterior margin; eyes, antennæ, and tarsal claws blackish, and remainder of legs dark piceous as usual.

1

Head rather narrower than usual, sparsely but deeply punctured, more finely and densely in front, obliquely shelved in front and deeply impressed with a small anchor-shaped embossed marking just above the mouth; the central area and sides longitudinally swollen, as in no other species; the posterior margin rather deeply excavated; nuchal plate a little shorter and less tapering at the extremities than in the allied species, with a linear anterior marginal carina, coarsely and sparsely punctured excepting along the anterior border, where the punctures are numerous, fine, and irregular; dorsal segments finely but densely and deeply punctured, almost granulose; the lateral wings of the first segment narrow, granulose, with very slender marginal carina; terminal segment, viewed in profile, very slightly oblique, with a slight depression at its posterior third. Length 48 millim.; width 21 millim.

N. Assam. Type, B.M.

I have taken the above description from a single adult spirit-specimen recently presented to the collection by F. O. P. Cambridge, Esq. The species in coloration and pattern comes nearest to *Z. tigrina* and *zebraica*, but differs from the former in its more swollen head, greater width, and altogether different punctuation, and from the latter in its swollen instead of smooth head, densely punctured segments, and differently formed terminal segment.

2. *Zephronia marmorata*, sp. n.

Blackish piceous, irregularly blotched with reddish castaneous; head black, excepting at the back, which is piceous, indistinctly spotted with reddish castaneous; nuchal plate piceous, with castaneous margins; terminal segment piceous, with broad irregularly undulated posterior border.

In structure it approaches *Z. zebraica* (of which we possess the type dried and two magnificent spirit-examples, received from the India Museum); but it is more convex, a little narrower; the head, instead of being smooth with a few scattered coarse punctures over the posterior two thirds, is somewhat flattened and irregularly rugose; the nuchal plate is also flattened; but possibly this may be an abnormal condition due to shrinking. It is, however, distinctly broader in the middle, the dorsal segments are slightly roughened, not punctuated, excepting the terminal segment, which is rather coarsely granulose and laterally a little compressed. Length 47 millim., width 22 millim.

India, exact locality unknown. Type, B.M.

In its marbled character this species comes nearest to the beautiful Ceylonese species *Z. versicolor* of White; the latter, however, is a brilliantly polished species, with coarse punctuation along the front of the segments, and differing altogether in the outline of the first dorsal segment, which in *Z. marmorata*, when viewed from the front, forms a regular arch.

3. *Zephronia barbata*, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

Nearest to *Z. lævissima* of India. Head blackish, brown in front; nuchal plate and first dorsal segment blackish; second to fifth segments piceous, slightly reddish in front; sixth to eleventh segments castaneous, with their anterior borders broadly pale testaceous, and the posterior margins blackish; terminal segment dark castaneous.

2

Head quadrate, very feebly excavated behind, with a rather shallow angular anterior carina behind the mouth; slightly depressed on each side in front, rugulose, with a few shallow coarse punctures, anterior two fifths covered with rather dense short brown hair; the whole of the head, however, is more or less hairy; nuchal plate convex, smooth, rather short and broad. Lateral wings of first dorsal segment rather wide and with well-defined marginal carina; all the dorsal segments smooth, shining, excepting along the anterior borders, which

are dull, and crossed longitudinally by short shining embossed lines and dots, unlike those of any known species of this genus. Length 28–42 millim., width 14–21 millim.

Sumatra (*Carl Bock*). Type, B.M.

From three dried examples in the collection.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 25, 1882.—R. Etheridge, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. "On the Fossil Fish-remains from the Armagh Limestone in the Collection of the Earl of Enniskillen." By James W. Davis, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.

The author described in this paper a large collection of fossil fish-remains at present at Florence Court, Enniskillen, but which will soon be removed to the new Natural History Museum in the Cromwell Road. The collection comprises, besides specimens collected by the Earl of Enniskillen from the Carboniferous Limestone of Armagh, a large series acquired from the famous collection of the late Captain Jones, M.P., the remaining portion of which is in the Geological Museum of Cambridge. Several genera and species were described by Prof. Agassiz in his 'Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles' (1833–43), and again referred to by J. E. Portlock, F.R.S., in his 'Report of the Geology of Londonderry and parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh' (1843).

In 1854 Prof. M'Coy described many new genera and species in his work on the British Palæozoic Rocks and Fossils, principally derived from a study of the portion of Capt. Jones's collection deposited in the Cambridge Museum. Prof. Agassiz paid a visit to Florence Court in 1858, and appended names to some of the fossil teeth in Lord Enniskillen's cabinets, intending to describe and figure the new forms, and to revise the whole of his former work. His death prevented this intention from being carried into effect. As far as possible the determinations of Prof. Agassiz have been adhered to in the present paper.

The detached and isolated condition in which the remains are found renders any appreciation of the relationship of the teeth and spines, or even of the teeth only, to each other extremely uncertain and difficult. Some speculations as to the probable organization and characteristics of the Carboniferous fishes which they represent, evolved during a long consideration of the specimens, have therefore been postponed to a future opportunity.